

Martell's
Brandy

are known and asked for
all over the World.
Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
458

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

D. C. L.
Old Tom Gin.
The most reliable Gin
on this market.
Sole Agents,
H. Price & Co.,
12 Queen's Rd., Central.
458

No. 12,860

號六十月六年四零百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

日三初月五年辰甲

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

TO SMOKERS.

DUTCH CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS

LA INDUSTRIAL, \$6 per Box of 100.

PREDELICTAS, \$15 per Box of 100.

Packed in Boxes of 50, \$8.50.

INDALUZAS, \$39 per Box of 100.

Packed in Boxes of 25, \$7.50.

MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

3, DUDMILL STREET

Hongkong, April 4, 1904. 2547

Wanted.

DOCTOR

WANTED: Immediately a qualified

DOCTOR for the family

of the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

at the Chinese Mission

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.

SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS,

BOILERMAKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, WATER BOATS,

LIGHTERS, TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY.

OFFICES AND SALES ROOMS: 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

Tools, Machinery, General Stores and

Engineers' Tools of Every Description.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

HONGKONG, 2,383 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

POWAN, 2,383 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.P.

FATSHAN, 2,260 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain B. Branch.

KINSHAN, 2,860 tons, Captain J. J. Loo.

Departures from Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Arrivals at Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Departures from Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Arrivals at Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Departures from Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Arrivals at Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted).

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at about 7.30 a.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

Bell's Asbestos 'Dagger', 'Demon', and other well-known packings for Pumps, Rods, etc., suitable for highest pressures. Pump Packings, Jointing Material, Asbestos Cloth, Tape, and Boiler Door Joints, metallic or non-metallic—Rubber and Vegetable Fibre Valves for Air and Circulating Pumps. Gauge Glasses, Packing rings of Asbestos, Rubber and Woodite.

Bell's Asbestos Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, etc. (only best quality kept). Boilers covered with Bell's Composition may expect of covering in a few months by saving of fuel. Estimates given for covering Boilers, etc.

Bell's Asbestos Expansion Tape, Millboard, Insulators and Ropes.

Bell's Asbestos Special Engine Oil—unsurpassed for Marine Engines. A large Stock of Engine and Cylinder Oils always in hand.

Bell's Asbestoline—a Solid Lubricant, clear and efficient—1 lb. is equal to from 2 to 4 gallons of oil.

Bell's Boiler Preservative speedily removes existing scale and prevents corrosion—does not injure the plates.

Asbestos Packed Cords, Stop Valves, and Gauge Columns. Steam Gauges and other engineers' requisites always in stock. Lists and Prices on application.

BRADLEY & CO., Managers,

Hongkong.

OFFICE: 5, DES VOUX ROAD,

opposite King Edward Hotel entrance.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net, \$4.75 per cask, ex Factory.

In bags of 250 lbs net, \$2.85 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed

Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.,

LONDON

(Wine Shippers to China since 1816).

Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with

Hongkong, 15th July, 1901.

SIEMSEN & CO. 148

CHAMPAGNES

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD

SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

REPLETE WITH EVERY LUXURY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.

LARGE AND AIRY RECEPTION ROOMS.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCEAL

OFFICES.—EXCELLENT COOKING AND WINE.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevators.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Laundry Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply

THE MANAGER.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR ALLEVIATING THE IRRITATION.

DAKIN'S SINGLE SEIDLITZ.

A MOST AGREEABLE AND EFFECTIVE EFFERVESCENT PREPARATION.

CAMPENOL.

UNEQUALLED FOR USE IN THE BATH AS A PREVENTATIVE AGAINST PRICKLY HEAT.

W. BREWER & CO.

NOW READY, PARTS 1 to 4, RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

at 60 Cents Each.—Subscribers' Names Registered.

POPULAR LEADING BOOKS at \$1.50 Each—CLOTH.

Frank Fairleigh, by Smokey
Danebury House, by Mrs Henry Wood.
In Strange Company, by Guy Boothby.
The Chalcidians, by Whyte Melville.
Mary Barton, by Gaskell.
Tollers by the Sea, by Victor Hugo.
Handy Andy, by Lover.
It is Never too late to Mend, by Beade.
Elbow Room, by Max Adder.

Autocrat at Breakfast Table, by Holmes
Jack Hinton, by Charles Lever.
Out of the Hurly Burly, by Max Adder.
Pickwick, by Charles Dickens.
Harold, by Bulwer Lytton.
Shirley, by Charlotte Brontë.
Alton Locke, by Kingsley.
A Study in Scarlet, by Holmes.
And Many Others.

AQUARIUS

AQUARIUS SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER

(Made from Pure Table Distilled Water).

AQUARIUS SILENT WATER.

AQUARIUS TONIC WATER.

AQUARIUS BELFAST GINGER ALE.

AQUARIUS LEMONADE.

AQUARIUS LITHIA WATER.

AQUARIUS GINGER BEER (Stone Bottles).



Telephone No. 77.

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,

Hongkong, June 14, 1904.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Intimations.

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captains.	
Achern	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	2437	20	7300	Capt. Friedrich Grinzenberger	Shanghai
Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	29	8000	Captain Mirte	Choo.
Admiral	French armoured gunboat	1796	—	—	Comdr. Laferriere	Saigon
Alouette	French gunboat	300	—	—	Lieut. A. Varney	Saigon
Angus	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Crepin	Haiphong
Aspic	French gunboat	475	3	450	Lieut. Journe	Saigon
Avalanche	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Haiphong
Bergall	French gunboat	680	—	—	—	Thames
Begaud	French cruiser	3740	29	9000	Capt. Lefevre	Saigon
Casse-tete	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Haiphong
Chateaufort	French cruiser	8018	18	—	Captain V. Poldone	Haiphong
Cometo	French gunboat	523	—	—	Commander Loyal	Hongkong
Dauides	French gunboat	690	—	—	Commander L'Est	Hongkong
Dassas	French cruiser	4000	31	9500	—	Saigon
Dave	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Haiphong
Daudon	French cruiser	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Henri Riviere	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Haiphong
Kersant	French gunboat	1250	6	2800	Commander Le Gollens	Chienlopo
Montcalm	French cruiser	9700	12	19,600	Capt. Hourat	Saigon
Netou...	French gunboat	—	—	—	Comdr. Sennes	Haiphong
Six	French cruiser	4016	27	8500	—	Saigon
Sally	French gunboat	629	2	800	—	Yangtze
Sampr...	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Tikang	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Gaillard	Saigon
Takou	French destroyer	—	—	—	Captain Blondel	Saigon
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—	—	Lieut. Carol	Canlon
Vigilante	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Dussard	German cruiser	1857	15	2900	Comdr. Huss	Sailed for South Am.
Fred Blumark	German flag ship	11,000	36	14,000	Captain Provo	Tsingtau
Oster	German cruiser	1776	16	2960	Comdr. von Studnitz	Tsingtau
Hansa	German cruiser	8230	34	10,000	Capt. Schroeder	Tsingtau
Hertha	German cruiser	6500	37	10,000	Capt. Baron von Schimmelmarm	Tsingtau
Ilia	German gunboat	1000	10	1300	Comdr. Baron von M. Hüllessem	Tsingtau
Jaguar	German gunboat	800	10	1300	Comdr. Witte	Tsingtau
Luchs	German gunboat	860	10	1344	Comdr. von Grumbkow	New Guinea
Möwe	German gunboat	1009	8	875	Comdr. Persius	Tsingtau
Reckler	German cruiser	1640	15	2800	Captain Voit	Tsingtau
Thetis	German cruiser	2460	24	8000	Captain Voit	Hongkong
Tyger	German gunboat	900	10	1300	Comdr. Deimling	Yangtze-River
Vorwaerts	German gunboat	—	2	500	Lieut. Schatz	—
Riba	Italian cruiser	2300	10	7471	Captain Bore	Chienlopo
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	3600	—	—	Captain Presbitero	Amoy
Vettor Pisani	Italian cruiser	6500	18	13,000	Capt. Cali	Amoy
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1900	14	4000	Captain d'Antas Ribeiro	Macao
Dia	Portuguese gunboat	720	—	—	Captain Diego de Sa	Macao
Vasco de Gama	Portuguese cruiser	3030	—	—	Capt. Manuel Vasco de Carvalho	Shanghai
Alcoub	Russian gunboat	810	6	730	Comdr. Guini r	Vladivostok
Anat	Russian cruiser	2000	6	4700	Comdr. Gramschickoff	Port Arthur
Askold	Russian cruiser	6000	27	—	Capt. Reitzenschein	Port Arthur
Bayan	Russian cruiser	7800	10	16,500	—	Port Arthur
Bayarin	Russian cruiser	3900	6	—	—	Sunk
Bobre	Russian cruiser	1050	8	1130	Comdr. Erjekovitch	Port Arthur
Bogaty	Russian gunboat	8840	12	—	—	Port Arthur
Diana	Russian cruiser	6731	6	—	—	Port Arthur
Dighe	Russian gunboat	1455	6	1700	Capt. Nasarowsky	Port Arthur
Gadimak	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Comdr. Yordoff	Port Arthur
Jemlatzky	Russian gunboat	1490	6	2000	Capt. Zagorany	Vladivostok
Gromobol	Russian cruiser	12,384	44	14,500	Captain Jensen	Vladivostok
Gulnik	Russian gunboat	1000	6	1000	Comdr. Shumoff	Sunk
Korost	Russian gunboat	1213	7	1500	Comdr. Nakhowsky	Shanghai
Mandjour	Russian gunboat	1224	7	1400	Commander Crown	Port Arthur
Navarin	Russian battleship	10,308	12	9000	—	Port Arthur
Novik	Russian cruiser	3000	6	17,000	—	Port Arthur
Otrvojny	Russian cruiser	1490	6	2000	Comdr. Vasiloff	Port Arthur
Pallada	Russian gunboat	6731	12	—	—	Ashore (?)
Perevriet	Russian battleship	12,674	15	14,500	Captain Koroleff	Sunk
Petrovskovsk	Russian battleship	10,980	18	10,600	Captain Jukoff	Damaged
Pobeda	Russian battleship	12,674	15	14,500	Capt. Zaitsevsk	Port Arthur
Poltava	Russian battleship	10,960	16	10,600	Captain Orloff	Port Arthur
Rashchylak	Russian cruiser	1334	10	1788	Comdr. Eiven	Ashore (?)
Reitzizan	Russian battleship	12,992	18	16,000	—	Vladivostok
Rosita	Russian protected cruiser	13,200	38	17,000	Captain Sepelrennipo	Vladivostok
Rurik	Russian protected cruiser	10,923	23	13,250	Capt. Matsevich	Port Arthur
Sevastopol	Russian battleship	10,960	18	10,600	Captain Seestrennikoff	Port Arthur
Silatch	Russian gunboat	960	2	1125	Lieut. Comdr. Ivanoff	Newdwar
Strochek	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1125	Comdr. Ginter	Ashore (?)
Therovitch	Russian battleship	12,900	38	16,300	—	Sunk
Varyag	Russian cruiser	560	9	3300	Capt. Bahr	Port Arthur
Vladik	Russian gunboat	650	27	20,000	Comdr. Zagorany-Kisse	Port Arthur
Zabiyaka	Russian cruiser	1230	15	1194	Comdr. Abramoff	Port Arthur
Albany	U. S. cruiser	3500	—	—	Capt. Dyer	Cavite
Annapolis	U. S. gunboat	1070	6	1287	Capt. Behrer	Shanghai
Buffalo	U. S. gunboat	4068	—	—	—	Hongkong
Callao	U. S. cruiser	233	14	3800	Lieut. M. L. Miller	Shanghai
Cincinnati	U. S. cruiser	3213	—	—	Capt. H. E. Mason	Shanghai
Elcano	U. S. gunboat	540	—	—	Lt. Comdr. J. Hood	Shanghai
Helena	U. S. gunboat	1393	8	1988	Comdr. Stanton	Shanghai
Monadnock	U. S. gunboat	3980	6	3000	Captain Mahan	Manila
Monterey	U. S. monitor	4084	8	5244	Comdr. W. H. Beahler	Chefoo
New Orleans	U. S. monitor	3489	30	—	Comdr. Matthew Sperry	Manila
Oregon	U. S. cruiser	10,233	45	—	Captain Burwell	Manila
Rainbow	U. S. cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. J. B. Collins	Manila
Raleigh	U. S. cruiser	3213	—	—	Captain Naxaro	Shanghai
San Francisco	U. S. cruiser	4088	27	9913	Captain Very	Manila
Vicksburg	U. S. cruiser	1000	13	1113	Comdr. Marshall	Shanghai
Villaboa	U. S. gunboat	1400	—	—	Lieut. L. C. Bortolotto	Shanghai
Wilkeson	U. S. gunboat	1397	8	1884	Commander A. W. Dodd	Hongkong
Wisconsin	U. S. flag ship	12,000	—	—	Captain Clover	Manila
Flagship of Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans.						
There is also a Philippines U. S. Squadron, Commanded by Rear-Admiral P. H. Cooper.						
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Jonquieres.						
+ Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle.						

CABLE ADDRESS: 'ACHEE', HONGKONG.
S. C. GODD, 4TH EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1859.
ACHEE & CO

No. 17,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.

**Furniture
Dealers.**

**DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BEDROOM
FURNITURE**

**W. ROTTO PLATE
GLASS and
CHINA WARE**

**PASTEUR'S MICROBE
PROOF FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES**

**COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
and HOUSEHOLD**

**SPECIAL
OFFER**

**LADIES OWN
MATERIALS**

MADE UP
PRICE FOR
DRESSES

FROM
\$12.00

Estimates given Free on
Printed Forms.

**CLEAN & COOL
WORKROOMS.**

**ELEGANT
FITTING,
WAITING,
AND
CLOAK ROOMS.**

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
DES VOEUX ROAD.**



**KING EDWARD VII.
VERY OLD LIQUEUR -
Gold Label** ... \$22.00

**KING EDWARD VII.
LIQUEUR
White Label** ... \$19.50

'CLUB' \$15.00

**SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.**

**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW
Amusements**
Performance at City Hall

General Memoranda.

MURRAY, June 18:
30 p.m. Auction of Praline Stamps,
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales
Rooms.

30 p.m. Auction of Consignment of
Fancy Goods, &c., at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's Sales Rooms.

TUESDAY, June 19:
Goods for Auction not cleared at 10 a.m.
on this date subject to rest.

WEDNESDAY, June 22:
Goods for Auction not cleared at 10 a.m.
on this date subject to rest.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. This has
long been regarded as one of the most
dangerous and fatal diseases to which in-
fants are subject. It can be cured, how-
ever, when properly treated. All that is
necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor
oil as directed, with each bottle, and a cure
is certain. Since this remedy has come into
such general use, there are very few deaths
from cholera infantum, and hence what was
once a great fear is now a thing of the past.
For Sale by All Dealers.
WATKINS & CO., Ltd., General Agents.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Hongkong Dispensary

IS NOW BEING CARRIED ON

**Alexandra
Buildings,**

Des Vœux Road.

The HOURS of BUSINESS of the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY in its New
Premises are as follows:—

WEEK DAYS 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
SATURDAYS 8.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
SUNDAYS 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

An Assistant will be on duty at all times
to Dispense prescriptions.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
May 31, 1904.**

MARRIAGE.
On June 1, at Penang, AILEEN MAUDE,
eldest daughter of JAMES ALEXANDER, of
Limerick, to ROBERT DRYDEN, young-
est son of ROBERT HARVEY JACKSON, of
Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.
At the Adelphi Hotel, Singapore, on
June 11th, Mr. JOHN DONOHUE, formerly of
Messrs. Gillman Wood & Co.
At Butterworth, P.W., on June 6th, ANN
SOPHIA WILSON.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.15 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

**SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX
MEMORANDUM.**

MILITARY AND NAVAL SCHEMES.

I.

The recent publication, by order of
China's Inspector General of Customs,
of his Memorandum on the Land Tax,
its collection and appropriation, is full
of interest and significance to those who
have more than a passing concern in the
affairs of the Celestial Empire and its
teeming millions. The Chinese text of
this Memorandum, which is pub-
lished along with the English version,
has been presented to the Dragon
Throne through the Board of Foreign
Affairs; and an Imperial Rescript has
been issued summarizing tersely the
contents of the Memorandum, acknow-
ledging feelingly the impetuosity of the
public exchequer, and directing
peremptorily the Viceroy of the dif-
ferent provinces to study well the
various suggestions put forward for
their consideration and to report speedily
in detail as to the practicability
of the entire scheme. We cannot but
regard the presentation of this docu-
ment to the Supreme Authority of
China as an event of the greatest im-
portance, which may be followed by
startling results unparalleled in the
history of this ancient Kingdom. It is
not the nervous of the ideas nor the
mode of presenting them that renders
the Memorandum of such immense value
and interest, since, some seven years ago,
a treatise in Chinese was printed and
published in this Colony dealing
generally with China's revenue—
and containing, at the same time, certain recom-
mendations which, if adopted, would
enable the Government to collect
a much larger revenue—at least
five times the present total—without
imposing a single new tax or raising
the amount of existing levies. This
treatise has passed through six or seven
editions and has been noticed by a large
number of the native Press and read
by most of the high officials in the
Metropolis and Provinces. Notwith-
standing this, however, we have no
hesitation in saying that the Memo-
randum under consideration far sur-
passes the treatise in importance and
influence if in nothing else, as the
former is penned by one who is noted
not less for his long and faithful
services to the Chinese Govern-
ment than for his distinguished
ability and vast experience. Further,
the Memorandum has the additional
advantage of having reached the hands
of the Emperor, and an impartial hear-
ing by his ministers is thus secured.
We are confident that nothing but good
will result from a fair and honest con-
sideration of all the numerous valuable
suggestions in the Memorandum, and we
can only hope that the High Officials,
who are commanded to study the subject
matter brought so forcibly and lucidly
before them, will devote to it their best
and undivided attention, and that their
united deliberation and advice to the
Throne will ensure the adoption of
reformed measures in the collection of
revenue, the prevention of official
peculation and corruption, and the
carrying out of all necessary and much-
needed improvements in the different
departments of State. For the attain-
ment of these laudable objects we
are willing to assist in the coming
discussion. Without bias or self-
interest, we tender our advice, and
we would warn all our patriotic Chinese
friends that, judging from the signs of
the time, this is probably the very last
chance they will have in putting their
household in order and in guarding it
from the 'break-up' which threatens
to overtake it at no distant time. We
are not pessimistic in our views and we
do not desire to raise any unnecessary
alarm, but China's extreme weakness
is apparent to all. None know it bet-
ter or realize it more than its own
rulers and people, who have of late
shown an unwelcome solicitude for re-

formation and improvements, which, it
is hoped, will arrest the process of
disintegration and restore the body
politic into something like the vigour of
healthy manhood. To assist in attain-
ing these desirable ends is clearly the
object of the Memorandum, which,
since its publication, has excited an
amount of interest and discussion very
unusual in a country long known for
its conservatism and stolid indifference.
To expect that the Memorandum will
furnish a panacea for all the ills China
is heir to, would be too sanguine
and unreasonable, but this much is
certain that by the adoption of
some of its principal recommendations
the nation will be benefited, to
such a degree as to materially in-
crease its strength and prosperity in the
immediate future. With these
preliminary remarks we pass on to
examine the Memorandum in detail.

The Memorandum commences with
several assertions, which, as general
statements, will be accepted as truths
without hesitation by most readers.
It assigns the cause of the present war
between Russia and Japan to 'the
growing weakness of China,' but what
occasioned that 'growing weakness'
the author has not pointed out, thus
leaving the reader to wander in the
dark. This omission is serious, as it
will readily be admitted that without
knowing the real cause it is impos-
sible to discover the remedy, much less
to apply it. The common saying is,
'to know the cause is half the cure.'
Is the cause of the growing weakness
the want of a powerful army, or is it
the result of an incompetent and
corrupt Government? If it be the
former, then the creation of an
efficient military force will be all that
is required, but if the latter, something
more and quite different would have to
be resorted to. Assuming the former
position to be correct, then the position
taken up by the writer of the Memo-
randum is unsound, and his sugges-
tions anent the army and navy must be
carried out at all costs, and that speedily.
The remedy is quite simple as well
as effective. Should, however, the
latter proposition prove to be true,
we shall be placed in an uncomfortable
predicament. We shall then be com-
pelled to maintain able armies, and
do away with the results of mal-
administration, and that guns and
rifles can pierce the armour plates
of ignorance, prejudice, selfishness,
and corruption as effectively as those
on board an iron-clad, and that all the
united efforts of the ablest politicians
and the most enlightened reformers
are not to be compared with the effect
of a common hydride shell. This may
be so, especially in dealing with savages
or wild men in the woods, but unfor-
tunately (or is it fortunately?) we are
concerned at present with civilized
people and nations of the 20th century.
Therefore, 'to be strong, a country
must have soldiers, and to keep soldiers,
a country must have funds' must be
accepted with reservation. We must
do the same also with the dictum of like
nature in Part IV, para. 2 'The times
we live in show that for nations to reap
advantage or avert calamity might is
almost of more importance than right.'
How similar is this to the doctrine of
the 'unlaid fat.' Strike first and
reason afterwards; has this become the
guiding principle of nations and their
statesmen? With all due respect to the
eminent author, we absolutely refuse to
credit this. We persist still in the old-
fashioned belief that there is a Pre-
vidence that upholds our rights against
the might or brute force of the whole
Universe. We appeal to the teachings
of Christianity, of Confucius, and of
any other religion and moralist. We
agree with the Inspector General that
in order to get funds the rearrangement
of the land tax is necessary, and we go
further and hold that a change in the
method of collecting other taxes or dues
is just as essential.

The reason for our opinion is easily
understood when it becomes known
that though the land tax, when
properly collected, will constitute a
large portion of the total re-
venue of China, yet the estimate of
its amount is nothing like so great as
is represented in the Memorandum.
The figures there given are Tls.
400,000,000, but a careful enquiry will
show that half that amount is much
nearer the mark, and if that be so then
half of the required revenue will have
to be raised out of custom duties, salt
Gabelle, &c., &c. This, as will be pointed
out later on, can be managed in a
similar manner as the collection of land
tax, that is, not by raising the amount
of taxes and levies, but solely by im-
proved methods of collection. While

admitting for the moment the amount
of arable land in China proper as given
is approximately correct, we cannot help
but think that a land tax of 200 copper
cash per mou is too high an average,
and according to information we have
gathered, we incline to put down 100
to 150 copper cash per mou as the
highest average. We think also that
the quantity of land which has been
thrown out of cultivation by reason of
rebellion, inundation, drought, famine,
&c. has been underestimated. Taking
everything together we are confident
that the figures given by Mr. Consul
Jamieson in his reports on the revenue
of China published in the year 1897
are the more correct ones. In page
19 the maximum amount of the land
tax is there estimated at Tls.
300,000,000, and the minimum at Tls.
70,000,000; the mean would be about
Tls. 190,000,000, to Tls. 300,000,000.
More light can be thrown upon the
subject by a reference to the land tax
collected in India by the British
authorities. Great Britain has under
her administration in India nearly
1,000,000 square miles of territories,
about two-thirds of the area of China
proper. The population of this region of
1,000,000 square miles totalled 231,
583,659 in 1901, again about two-thirds
of that of China proper, and the land
tax collected amounted in 1900 to 247,
875,000. For China proper at the
same rate and in proportion we should
expect something like 236,812,500, or
at the current rate of exchange Tls.
210,000,000. We are not arguing that
Tls. 400,000,000 may not be collected
by the Chinese Government by a little
judicious raising of the amount of tax
here and there, but what we contend is
that assuming no increase of the exist-
ing land tax is made, the amount can-
not safely be put at more than Tls.
200,000,000. The question now arises,
since Tls. 400,000,000 is not likely
to be realized from the land tax alone,
will all the excellent recommendations
of the Inspector General fall to the
ground? The answer is to our mind
much more encouraging, as we believe
that the balance of Tls. 200,000,000
can be made up from other sources
already in existence and only requiring
proper methods of collection to ensure
the maximum amount of return to the
Imperial Exchequer without raising a
cent of extra taxation. The prin-
cipal sources are—first, the Customs
Duties; secondly, the Salt Gabelle;
thirdly, Levies on Native Opium. The
first includes those duties collected by
both foreign and native customs; the
sum collected by the former we know, as
it is under proper supervision, and, for
the current year, promises to amount
to Tls. 24,000,000; that by the latter,
according to previous native official
returns, is represented by a most in-
significant sum, viz. Tls. 1,000,000, where-
as it ought to amount at least to ten
times that figure.
(To be Continued.)

The Plague in India.

The number of plague deaths in India
fell by 8,000 during the week ended June
3, the Punjab reporting a reduction from
24,000 to 18,000 and the United Provinces
from 1,000 to 600 and Bombay Presidency
from 1,000 to 800. Aden is now clear.

Severe Storm in East Bengal.

A Patna correspondent to Calcutta
wrote on May 27. A few days ago a
terrible tornado swept over the villages in
this district about twelve miles from head-
quarters. Men and cattle were lifted high
in the air and then thrown down with
violence to the earth. Seven people are
reported to have lost their lives and about
twenty were more or less seriously injured.

Band at King Edward Hotel.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. In-
monier and Officers, the Band of the 48th
Burmah Infantry will play the following
programme of music at the above Hotel,
during dinner, on Friday, the 17th June,
(weather permitting):—
March..... 'Return of the Troops.'
Overture..... 'Margherita d'Anjou.'
Selection..... 'Little Christopher.'
Columbus..... 'Ivan Caryll.'
Mazurka..... 'La Comtesse', Translated
Selection..... 'Three Little Maids' Rubens
Valse..... 'Les des Fleurs' Delibes
Cake Walk..... 'Jolly Negroes' Berger
GAY RAYE THE KING.

The 'Nautech Girl.'

Before a moderate audience at the City
Hall last night the Fanny Stanley Company
produced the well-known comic opera
'Nautech Girl.' The representation was by
no means a brilliant one, the company ap-
pearing to much less advantage than on the
previous night, when the 'Mikado' was
staged. Mr. Frank Peachy as the Rajah of
Chutney-pore, and Mr. Willie Driscoll, were
of the male members of the company, the
only ones that aroused anything resembling
enthusiasm amongst the audience. The
former appeared to be at home in his part
and gave a natural and pleasing interpreta-
tion, but Mr. Edwin Phillips was anything
but well placed as the Rajah's son. Miss
Dolly Childs was the principal nautech girl
and was, at times, pleasing. Miss Fanny
Stanley played brightly as usual. Mr.
Willie Driscoll at times, the kid who had
just been disturbed out of a sleep of two
thousand years, was decidedly good and well
deserved the applause that was accorded
him.

PAINS IN THE STOMACH.

'Toothache' is not dangerous, but
decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are
subject to such attacks may be pleased to
know that prompt relief may be had by
taking a dose or two of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For sale by All Dealers: WATKINS & CO.,
Ltd., General Agents.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

It is stated that the Japanese cruiser
Yushiko, which was sunk by the *Kanaga*,
can be refloated.

We understand that Mr. Norton Kyshe,
formerly Registrar of the Supreme Court
here, has retired on a pension.

Mr. G. G. Glin, of the French Postal
Service, Foochow, has been obliged,
through ill-health, to return home.

During the progress of the Sainam
murder case, tried in Canton on the 13th and
14th, the jury were locked up in the Canton
Hotel, which is now under the management
of Mr. A. Fosses. Mr. Fosses's long ex-
perience with hotels in the east, which ex-
tends for a considerable number of years,
has enabled him to effect many changes for
the better in the Hotel, and although he
has only been in charge for a few months
the changes effected have added greatly to
the comfort of the hostelry.

The Quality of Our Water.

The report of the Government Analyst
on the water in the Pokfulam, Tytan,
Kowloon and Cheung Sha Wan services
shows that it is of excellent quality. No
trace of sewage or poisonous metal was
found in any of the pipes.

Limewashing.

The limewashing returns for the fort-
night ended June 7, laid on the table at
the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day
show that 1316 houses were limewashed
since last report, making a total of 3678
houses limewashed. There were no pro-
cessions for failing to comply with the lime-
washing regulations.

H.M.S. 'Iphigenia.'

H.M.S. *Iphigenia* arrived at Singapore
from Europe on June 10, having called at
Colombo en route, and left there on
June 3. The *Iphigenia*, which has been on
the China Station before, is a second-class
twin-screw cruiser of 3,600 tons displace-
ment, 7,000 horse power, 270 crew, and
eight guns. She is under the command of
Captain Fawcner, and on arrival went
direct to Section 2 Tanjong Pagar, to coal.
The *Talbot* left for England on June 12.

Bath-Houses for the Poor.

Some time ago a public bath-house
was built by the Sanitary Board in Wan-
chuan and thrown open to the native public free
of cost. During May last the total number
of bathers to visit the bath was 37,616.
This result shows that the Chinese, if
means are at hand, are not reluctant to avail
themselves of the opportunity of having a
wash. The return was laid before the
Sanitary Board by Mr. J. J. Gumpertz and Mr. E.
A. Hewitt minutes. 'This return shows
clearly the use to which these bath houses
will be put if erected. The Government
should provide such houses for men and
women in all districts. Mr. Lau Chu Pak
expressed similar sentiments. Mr. Follock
wanted to know how the construction of
the other public bath-houses was progress-
ing, to which the Director of Public Works
replied that there was a new bath-house
opened that year in Pong Lane, but
beyond that there was no other bath-house
in contemplation, or at any rate there was
no grant in the Estimates for that purpose.

He Pledged His Trousers.

About a week ago a Chinaman was
travelling from Canton to Hongkong by
the steamer *Charles Hardwin*, and on
putting his hand into his pocket to get the
money to pay his fare found that he had
been robbed of his purse. He was almost
at a loss to know what to do to satisfy
the Chinese official who was collecting the
fares, but at last hit on the brilliant idea of
leaving his trousers with him as a guarantee
of good faith. He accordingly divested
himself of these garments, having sufficient
clothes left in his white overall for im-
mediate purposes. The pledge was
accepted, and some days later he went to
the steamship authorities in Hongkong
and offered to pay the money he owed in
order that they might be returned. He was
told that they had been sent to Canton
and could not be recovered. He, however,
was determined not to lose the trousers
and informed the local authorities of what
had taken place, with the result that
Detective Sergeant Hanson was instructed
to proceed against the collector of the Or-
dinance relating to pawnbrokers. The case
was brought before Mr. H. E. J. Gumpertz,
but as the authorities were not prepared
to argue it was dismissed.

The 'Up-to-date' Shorthand.

The following paragraph appears in
Pitman's Phonetic Journal of May 21:—
'The Anglo-Chinese Press of Hongkong
last month contained a number of able
letters from local phonographers protesting
against attacks on Pitman's Shorthand
emanating from the promoter of 'Up-to-
date Shorthand' who has arrived there
from India, via Rangoon and Singapore.
The verdict of Hongkong shorthand writers
is pitifully summed up in this sentence,
which appears in a letter in the *Hongkong
Daily Press*: 'This is a silly attempt to
disparage a system of shorthand that has
survived dozens of others which have
claimed superiority, and is used by prob-
ably 99 per cent. of the shorthand writers
in England.' We observe that in a com-
munication to the *China Mail* Mr. Warwick
Peale states that at his 'last interview'
'volunteered' me to introduce the new
system during Sir Isaac's lifetime. There
was no such interview, nor was Sir Isaac
Peale ever in communication with Mr.
Warwick Peale. The system, as published
in England, was known to Sir Isaac in
1893. We have supplied Hongkong phono-
graphers with copies of our review of
'Up-to-date.'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

A SUBMARINE FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, June 14.
The *Telegraph's* New York correspondent
states that the Sub-Marine *Protector* has
been privately sold to Japan and is now
proceeding thither on board a Norwegian
ship with two American instructors.

DAILY SKIRMISHES.

Reuters' correspondent at General
Kuroki's headquarters wires via Pusan,
that the only hostilities at present are daily
skirmishes in which the Japanese are the
victors.

RUSSIAN RESERVES OUT.

An Imperial Ukase calls out the reserves
of 61 districts of various Russian Provinces.

THE PLAGUE.

Aden has been declared infected by the
plague.

THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Mr. Norman asked in the House of Com-
mons whether the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei
terminates immediately the Japanese
occupy Port Arthur. Earl Percy in reply
said that by the convention of 1898, Great
Britain leases Wei-hai-wei as long as Russia
occupies Port Arthur.

[STRAITS TIMES' SERVICE.]

'FOR VALOUR.'

LONDON, June 8.
Lieut. Smith of the Cornwall Light In-
fantry has been decorated with the Victoria
Cross for gallantry at Jiddah in Somali-
land on the 10th January last.

WAR VETERANS VOLUNTEER.

Thirty South African war veterans have
requested the authorities at Ottawa to for-
ward an offer to volunteer their services in
Thibet.

**CANADA BELIEVES IN
CHAMBERLAIN.**

Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Finance
Minister, in making his Budget statement,
declared that Canada would continue her
preferential tariff policy in the hope of the
ultimate triumph of Mr. Chamberlain.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before His Lordship Sir W. M. Goodman,
Chief Justice.)
Thursday, June 16, 1904.

THE TUNG CHAN FIRM.

The Tung Chan Firm of Peking the Sui
Kut Bank, Mr. J. Scott Barton (of Messrs
Ewens and Hartley), appeared for the put-
ting creditor and asked that a receiving order
be made. Mr. John Hastings ap-
peared on behalf of the debtors.

The Chief Justice—How about assets?
Mr. Hastings—How about assets?
Mr. Hastings—How about assets?
The Chief Justice—Then it is alright.
Mr. Hastings—Yes.
The Chief Justice—I grant the receiving
order and appoint Mr. Bruce Shepherd
official receiver.

THE PO FUNG BANK.

The case in which the Official Receiver,
on behalf of the depositors in the Po Fung
Bank, applied to decide whether Lo Yak
Shang, Kwong King Tong, and Kwong Yik
Nan, were partners in the Po Fung
Bank, was continued in the Supreme
Court to-day. The taking of evidence had
not been concluded when we went to
press.

PILE DRIVING.

Work at the Post Office Site.

Work in connection with the foundations
for the new Post Office is not progressing
very rapidly. Pile-driving operations were
commenced about six weeks ago and up to
the present time 62 piles have been driven,
so that as there are still 1,700 to be put
down it does not appear very likely that
the work will be completed by the con-
tract time unless something is done to
expedite matters.

The contractor has experienced consider-
able difficulty in carrying out the work.
The piles range from 42 to 50 feet in length,
and average about fourteen inches in diam-
eter. Where the ground is hard, as is the
case in the right hand corner of the allot-
ment to Des Vœux Road, the greatest
amount of trouble has been experienced.

The 'monkey' with which the piles are
being driven weighs exactly a ton; at first
this was allowed a fifteen-foot drop, but it
was found that it split the piles so that
the drop had to be reduced, thus lessening its
driving power. Now only a six-foot drop
is allowed, and it is estimated that each
blow causes the pile to descend a quarter of
an inch, so that the difficulty in driving
fifty feet can be easily realised. The con-
tractor has now ordered a modern pile-
driver from America and with its arrival in
about a fortnight's time it is expected that
operations will proceed much more satis-
factorily.

Band at Macao Hotel.

By kind permission of the Commander
of Police, the Macao String Band will play
the following programme of music at the
Macao Hotel, during dinner on Saturday,
next, the 18th June:—

March..... King Max..... S. Hosfeld
Overture..... 'The Contest'..... C. Müller
Waltz..... 'Mandolin Serenade' R. Stahl
Selection..... 'Fishes of Penzance'

Waltz..... 'Worship to the Beautiful'
G. Godina
Song..... 'Love's Old Sweet Song'
J. L. Molloy
Mazurka..... 'Lidia'..... T. B. Boyer
Folk Song..... 'Climb the Ladder' S. Hosfeld

ZYMOLTE TOOTH POWDER. A perfect
antiseptic dentifrice, cleanses and pre-

BY TELEGRAPH.

[CHINA MAIL'S EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SUPPLIED BY REUTER, VIA HONGKONG.

Received on June 15 at 7.30 p.m.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET ACTIVE.

Firing in Tushima Channel.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TOKYO, June 15.

The Vladivostok fleet is at present out on a threatening cruise.

They have been actively engaged in the Tushima Channel.

[The Tushima Channel is known as the Korea Strait, and is between the Southern mainland of Japan and Tushima Island. Tushima Island is almost opposite the entrance to the Inland Sea (K. C. M.)]

MINES AT PORT ARTHUR.

A SALLY BY DESTROYERS.

TOKYO, June 15th, 2.50 p.m.

Admiral Togo reports that our torpedo boat destroyers proceeded for Port Arthur on the night of the 13th inst., and succeeded in laying mine in certain place and returned safely.

When our second destroyer (Fukuro) bombarded the Russian batteries on the night of the 13th inst., the Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel.

The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel.

The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel. The Russian fleet was in the Tushima Channel.

THE FIGHTING AT THE VALU.

(By "The Times" Correspondent.)

At daybreak on the 15th the scene was viewed from a hill behind Wiju as peaceful in the extreme. Across the sandy bed of the Yalu meandered three sparkling blue streams. Beyond, the purple mountains of Manchuria stretched in an endless vista. Only on the southern slopes of the hills on the Korean side was there evidence of war. Dropping our gaze from the far north to our feet we saw the valley filled with men and horses, baggage and ammunition trains, the paraphernalia of an army on the move. The suggestion was that the army would cross the river, that the crossing was inevitable, and that the possibility of defeat did not enter into Japanese calculations.

When the rising sun lit up the hills opposite the Japanese in thousands could be seen straggling in single file, streaming along a ridge with waving the banner of the Japanese flag. The Russian gun position was thus revealed and the Japanese batteries north of Wiju opened fire and speedily silenced the Russian guns.

Meanwhile the Japanese were steadily advancing and soon held the heights, whence they brought rifle fire to bear on the Russians, who were eventually compelled to cross the river and join their main force.

During these operations the dramatic feature of the day was witnessed. The Russians believed that the enemy possessed field guns only and their positions were calculated to deal with artillery of that calibre alone. For the same reason they had taken no steps to mark their guns. When the Japanese opened upon them with several howitzer batteries they must have been thunderstruck.

On the first hill opposite Wiju held by the Japanese a ball of trees at the foot of which a Russian gun position was situated. The Russian gun position was thus revealed and the Japanese batteries north of Wiju opened fire and speedily silenced the Russian guns.

The Russian gun position was thus revealed and the Japanese batteries north of Wiju opened fire and speedily silenced the Russian guns.

The Russian gun position was thus revealed and the Japanese batteries north of Wiju opened fire and speedily silenced the Russian guns.

The Russian gun position was thus revealed and the Japanese batteries north of Wiju opened fire and speedily silenced the Russian guns.

On the night of the 15th the infantry of another Japanese division crossed the Yalu, followed by a third division in the small hours, and at daybreak the Russian saw them on the Russian side of the river stretched out in long thin black lines sheltered by depressions in the sand of the river-bed. We realized slowly that the Japanese contemplated a frontal attack. They must have emerged from the cover of Tiger Hill and taken up a position in the darkness.

Before any move was made the Japanese guns opened upon the ground behind Kium-cheng with a rapid and accurate fire, sweeping and searching every inch of the ridges where the Russians were supposed to be. No Russian gun replied; they had departed.

Soon the Japanese fire slackened. Then the leading line upon the sand became animated and slowly crept forward towards the base of the conical hill. It advanced quite a long way during which the suspense was painful to endure. Then there came to our ears the quick grunting of distant volleys scattering down the wind and the sound of heavy musketry fire. The line showed gaps, faltered and melted away, some running backwards and others taking shelter. Many were mortally hurt, but the second line, close behind, gathered the remnants and swept on, followed by line upon line. Closing on the hill they diverged right and left, winding up the precipitous front and swarming up the sloping sides.

Meanwhile, at the first valley from the Russians the Japanese artillery again began to plant shells upon the ridge, rising clouds of dust in every direction. The Japanese continued to climb until they were near the top, when they halted in a depression and massed in charge over the crest. Then in the very midst of the dark blot upon the hillside there appeared two flashes and two enlarging clouds. It was another of those sickening accidents that occur on battlefields and have been too often experienced by ourselves when guns have been supporting an assault. Twenty-seven modern Japanese guns now occupy the spot—a heavy penalty for a slight misunderstanding.

Worse of the same nature was to befall the Russians before long. At last a rush was made, and the Japanese flag was bravely unfurled first on one side, then on the other, one dark figure racing along, defying the bullets of the retreating Russians, to plant his country's flag on the highest possible place. Japan had beaten the Russians at their first setting on land and vindicated her claim to place among the nations.

That was all we saw. They told us there were 70 Japanese in the line. It would be hard to realize that such a number had been routed and scattered in so short a fight. What else happened during the day is only known through the official report.

Russian in Danger.

MOSCOW, June 15.

A man who arrived here to-day from the front by a steamer chartered by the Government states that there are about five hundred Russians between Chochatan and Takushin, men who failed to get away. As they sometimes appear within the Japanese scouts' line, they will certainly be taken prisoners. Although it was very dark on May 31 and June 1, the landing of the Japanese troops was effected safely. Rumours about the Russian coming south are current at the front. Reports of numerous being heard in the direction of Port Arthur from the 2nd to 6th inst. on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

The Situation in the North-East of Korea.

GOMSEN, June 6.—The Russians who encountered the Japanese at Manchuria retreated, leaving two dead and two wounded behind them. When they retreated, they set fire to eight houses at Panakshi and fifty-two at Kogen. The Russian interpreter in retreating was shot dead by a hunter at Kogen. The Chief of Kogen was stabbed in the chest by a Russian because he refused to comply with the request, when the Russians asked him to allow them to commandeer necessary stores and because he told them that the Japanese were marching north. He was carried four miles apparently dead. Another native was also killed.

The Russian retreated towards Pyongyang along the river half a mile north of Kogen. The natives buried the remains of two of the Russians and that of the interpreter, the next day.

About two hundred Russians seemed to have stayed at a place between Neien and Chochan, about seven miles north of Yonghung, the previous night. No Russian was seen at Yonghung till last night.

Rats Caught.

A return laid on the table at a meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day showed that 533 rats were caught in the Colony during the week ended June 6, 350 in Victoria and 203 in Kowloon. Of these 44 were plague infected, 36 of which were caught in Victoria. During the week ended June 13 the total was 625, 403 being caught in Victoria and 212 in Kowloon. The number found to be plague stricken was 62, of which 47 were found in Victoria. The total for the fortnight was 1168 rats caught, 106 being plague stricken. For the fortnight ended June 15, 1903, the totals were 2534 rats caught, 443 being infected with plague—a somewhat substantial reduction being shown in the percentage of plague infected rats caught this year.

He Disappeared.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's court this morning, a coolie was charged by his employer, Mr. W. Humphreys, with having converted to his own use the sum of \$18. It was shown that at the beginning of last month, in accordance with his usual custom, the coolie obtained from his employer the sum of \$24 as wages in advance for himself and three other coolies for that month. He was entitled to a quarter of the money, but instead of handing the balance of it over to his fellow employees he disappeared with the whole sum. A week or so later he was seen by one of Mr. Humphreys' coolies carrying a private chair and the coolie gave information which led to his arrest. He was sentenced in two months' goal with six hours in the stocks.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

acts on nature's plan—loosens the cold, relieves the lungs and makes expectoration easy. For sale by ALL DRUGGISTS; WATKINS & CO., Ltd., General Agents.

THE SAINAN MURDER.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CANTON, June 14.

Abdul Khalik, who is charged with the murder of Mohammed Jamal at Sainan on March 24, was again before Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson at the British Consular Court to-day.

Mr. T. N. Ward, who had charge of the Sainan section of the railway line at the time of the alleged murder, gave evidence to the effect that on March 24, about 2.30 a.m. he was roused by the two Indians (Sheer Ali and Khalik) and at their request he went to the malshed, in which the Indians dwelt. Here he saw that Mohammed Jamal was lying in bed, as though asleep. The bed clothes were smooth and did not appear to have been disturbed. He bent over the prostrate Indian and saw that he had a bullet wound on the left side of the head. Blood was oozing from the hole, which was an indented appearance. Jamal was then dead. He examined him and found another wound on the right side of the head, higher up than the one on the left side. The appearance of both these wounds gave him the impression that the bullet entered the left side of the head and came out on the right side. The right side of the head lay on the pillow, and the pillow had a rent in it. He made a cursory search for the bullet then, but as there was insufficient light to enable him to look properly, he discontinued his search until daylight should come. From the position of the body and the pillow the bullet could have penetrated the pillow, but it might have deflected. Abdul Khalik told him that he (Khalik) was lying asleep, when the report of a shot awakened him. Khalik got up and saw two men going out of the house.

They were dressed 'all the same soldier's clothes.' Khalik then ran to the door and fired at the retreating figures, but failed to hit them. When witness reached the malshed Khalik handed him a revolver, the five chambers of which had been changed, but the empty cartridge cases still remained in the revolver. Witness took the revolver and then gave it back to Khalik, being under the impression that it was Jamal's weapon. At eight o'clock in the morning witness resumed his search for the bullet. He noticed that there was a rent in the top of the pillow, but no bullet to be seen. Although he cut the pillow to pieces and made a diligent search about the room he was unable to find the bullet. After Jamal had been buried witness received information from two or three Indians, which, taken into conjunction with the rumours current, seemed to indicate that Khalik had killed Jamal. Witness went up to the malshed at 8 o'clock on the night of March 24, just as Khalik was going to bed. 'I understood that you had killed your brother,' said witness. 'Put your clothes on and come with me. I have an other man outside.' He alluded to Jamal as being Khalik's brother, because when Jamal brought Khalik to him in the first instance Jamal said, 'This is my brother, and I want to get him a job.' Witness thereupon engaged Khalik on the recommendation of Jamal. On two occasions Jamal complained of Khalik and fined him \$1 for sleeping on the post. The last time Jamal complained of Khalik was about one or two weeks prior to Jamal's death. The prisoner was released after a couple of days' confinement, but did not recommence his work.

Mr. C. A. Long and other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Mr. Ward. Mr. Pollock then addressed the jury and referred to the evidence of the main witnesses for the prosecution, Sheer Ali. The main points in his story had been given at previous examinations, but there were a few minor discrepancies, but there were no material ones, however, being satisfactory. When a witness had to give evidence through an interpreter they were placed at a disadvantage; some interpreters were good; others were only moderate, and minor discrepancies would be due, probably, to a misunderstanding. He quoted evidence to prove that if there was substantial agreement in the main between the two versions, then too much weight should not be given to the minor differences. Sheer Ali's evidence was strongly against the accused, and the accused, by accounting for the affair by an improbable story, had made himself worse for himself. If he was an innocent man why did he make up such an improbable story? The accused had submitted a story which, if taken to be true, showed that he was the man who was guilty of the crime. There were only three persons in the room at the time of the murder—the deceased, the accused and a Russian. The Russian had formerly been an employee of the railway Company, but had been discharged for drunkenness. He had taken a night's lodging with the Indians, but shortly after the crime was committed he disappeared. After he had gone the accused remarked to one of the foreigners that he had advised the Russian to go away, for fear that he might be suspected for the murder. The prisoner did not charge the Russian with the murder, he charged two persons whom he described as being dressed as Chinese soldiers. They rushed out of the house, after killing Jamal, and he jumped out of bed after them. When the crime happened the prisoner stated that he was lying on the same bed as Jamal, yet when Sheer Ali and the other witnesses came in they found the bed clothes were smooth, which would not have been likely had the accused jumped up hurriedly from the same bed. Even had Jamal been in the house they would have had to walk round the bed to inflict the wound, from which Jamal died. But a shot being fired from the bed the bullet would have entered on the right side and not on the left. As a motive for the crime the testimony of Sheer Ali showed that accused bore no ill-will to Jamal. Deceased had threatened to have the accused dismissed, and the words used by Khalik at the graveside showed that there was malice. The story that the Russian told after the crime was committed was to the effect that he was awakened by a shot and that he saw a man running out of the house. That fitted in with the theory of the prosecution, and that was that Khalik had committed the murder. The prosecution, he submitted, had shown that the prisoner had reason to entertain some grudge against Jamal. The deceased met his death from a bullet wound, such a bullet as might have come out of Khalik's revolver. The prisoner gave an account of the crime, which could not be accepted, and after the death of Jamal the prisoner had given expression to angry remarks about deceased. Then the prisoner had been seen fumbling about the pillow as though trying to get something out. The prosecution submitted that they had shown that the accused was guilty of the murder; all the facts concurred and tended to show that the hand of the prisoner was the hand that killed Jamal.

Mr. Ellis, for the defence, submitted that the case for the prosecution was one of circumstantial evidence only. In such a case there must be circumstances which clearly demonstrated the guilt of the accused before the jury could convict him. Sheer Ali, he suggested, had made mistakes, and in a matter of this kind mistakes, however trifling, in character, were very serious, when the evidence as a whole was considered. The prisoner, when asked by Sheer Ali why he killed Jamal, is stated by Sheer Ali on one occasion to have made a certain reply, while Sheer Ali on another occasion said that accused actually admitted killing the deceased. He impressed on the jury the necessity of pondering long over the question of motive. 'It was stated that Jamal had discharged Khalik, but they did not have that a complaint was to be made against accused, and there was no evidence to show that the accused had any grudge against Jamal. It was given in evidence that accused had made a statement with regard to the murder, and it was probable or not. He submitted that it was quite possible that such an outrage as that alleged by the prisoner could have occurred under the circumstances. With regard to the Russian it was not satisfactorily explained what he was doing there at that night and why he went away. He was not to go to the end of the line, where it was a matter of life and death he was entitled to say that the jury should give everything great consideration before a decision should be arrived at. With regard to the searching of the pillow by the accused, why should not the prisoner do what all the others did? He searched for the object which actually brought about the death of the accused, when the accused called him brother. If the evidence was clear and conclusive against the prisoner they should bring him in guilty, but if there was any doubt whatever they must bring the prisoner in not guilty.

The Chief Justice in summing up expressed regret that it was possible for a British subject to be murdered so near to a Consulate and yet nothing to be known of it for six days. It was regrettable that the Russian should have gone away, but in considering the question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person sometimes confronted with the fact that the case had not been presented to them quite as satisfactorily as they might have wished, but that did not relieve them of their duty to do what they could. The fact that the Russian was missing was not a reason for them to find the prisoner not guilty, if on the whole of the evidence they came to the conclusion that he was guilty. He asked them was it likely that the Russian had a weapon, or was it likely that he had used the accused's revolver, if the latter was the case how did the prisoner again possess it of himself afterwards. After reviewing the evidence, His Lordship concluded his summing up which was against the accused. The jury after a short retirement brought in a verdict of guilty.

Sentence of death was passed, and the accused commenced to utter a statement to the effect that the Indians at Sainan were his enemies.

His Lordship, interrupting him, said, 'Nothing that you can say now will be of any use to you in this Court. If you have anything to say you must say it before the British Minister at Peking.'

His Lordship relieved the jury from further attendance as jurors until the end of next year.

HOIHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The foreign community at this port has had rather more than the usual number of changes during the last few months, due to transferences and furloughs, but has been generally pretty free from sickness.

There is no excitement here in connection with the war.

A Band of Pirates Made a Raid into the Lam-to District in the North of Hainan.

The local robbers refused to fraternize with them, and they were soon driven out by the Chinese soldiers.

ENGLISH SUPERINTENDING FRENCH.

The gentry of the island are generally interested in foreign learning and the mission schools are all teaching English, which has, during the last year, taken the place of French as the foreign language taught in the Chinese official school in Kiangchow.

TRIADS IN HOIHOW.

A Rising Threatened.

Capture of Culprits Effectuated.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hoihow, June 9.

The interior of the island is reported quiet, though there are rumours that the Triad Society, in Kwangsi, has sent representatives to Hainan to organize revolutionary societies here.

They seem to be rather active, especially near the eastern coast of the island, and with their organizations come the usual threats against chapels and against foreigners.

They say that they are not prepared for a rising now as they have no arms nor ammunition, but that in the fifth Chinese month, they will have both, and will begin the uprising by attacking the chapels and foreigners in the interior.

A few weeks since a Triad Convoyman near Hoihow was surrounded by soldiers. A number of the men who had met were captured and some of them had incriminating papers. They have since been confined in Kiangchow and some of them will probably be executed. Their capture has had the effect of rendering the members of the movement more cautious in this neighbourhood, and less aggressive throughout the island.

STEARNS' WINE, for debility, emaciation, this and impure blood. Anemic girls improve rapidly.

wound, such a bullet as might have come out of Khalik's revolver. The prisoner gave an account of the crime, which could not be accepted, and after the death of Jamal the prisoner had given expression to angry remarks about deceased. Then the prisoner had been seen fumbling about the pillow as though trying to get something out. The prosecution submitted that they had shown that the accused was guilty of the murder; all the facts concurred and tended to show that the hand of the prisoner was the hand that killed Jamal.

Mr. Ellis, for the defence, submitted that the case for the prosecution was one of circumstantial evidence only. In such a case there must be circumstances which clearly demonstrated the guilt of the accused before the jury could convict him. Sheer Ali, he suggested, had made mistakes, and in a matter of this kind mistakes, however trifling, in character, were very serious, when the evidence as a whole was considered. The prisoner, when asked by Sheer Ali why he killed Jamal, is stated by Sheer Ali on one occasion to have made a certain reply, while Sheer Ali on another occasion said that accused actually admitted killing the deceased. He impressed on the jury the necessity of pondering long over the question of motive. 'It was stated that Jamal had discharged Khalik, but they did not have that a complaint was to be made against accused, and there was no evidence to show that the accused had any grudge against Jamal. It was given in evidence that accused had made a statement with regard to the murder, and it was probable or not. He submitted that it was quite possible that such an outrage as that alleged by the prisoner could have occurred under the circumstances. With regard to the Russian it was not satisfactorily explained what he was doing there at that night and why he went away. He was not to go to the end of the line, where it was a matter of life and death he was entitled to say that the jury should give everything great consideration before a decision should be arrived at. With regard to the searching of the pillow by the accused, why should not the prisoner do what all the others did? He searched for the object which actually brought about the death of the accused, when the accused called him brother. If the evidence was clear and conclusive against the prisoner they should bring him in guilty, but if there was any doubt whatever they must bring the prisoner in not guilty.

The Chief Justice in summing up expressed regret that it was possible for a British subject to be murdered so near to a Consulate and yet nothing to be known of it for six days. It was regrettable that the Russian should have gone away, but in considering the question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person sometimes confronted with the fact that the case had not been presented to them quite as satisfactorily as they might have wished, but that did not relieve them of their duty to do what they could. The fact that the Russian was missing was not a reason for them to find the prisoner not guilty, if on the whole of the evidence they came to the conclusion that he was guilty. He asked them was it likely that the Russian had a weapon, or was it likely that he had used the accused's revolver, if the latter was the case how did the prisoner again possess it of himself afterwards. After reviewing the evidence, His Lordship concluded his summing up which was against the accused. The jury after a short retirement brought in a verdict of guilty.

Sentence of death was passed, and the accused commenced to utter a statement to the effect that the Indians at Sainan were his enemies.

His Lordship, interrupting him, said, 'Nothing that you can say now will be of any use to you in this Court. If you have anything to say you must say it before the British Minister at Peking.'

His Lordship relieved the jury from further attendance as jurors until the end of next year.

HOIHOW NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The foreign community at this port has had rather more than the usual number of changes during the last few months, due to transferences and furloughs, but has been generally pretty free from sickness.

There is no excitement here in connection with the war.

A Band of Pirates Made a Raid into the Lam-to District in the North of Hainan.

The local robbers refused to fraternize with them, and they were soon driven out by the Chinese soldiers.

ENGLISH SUPERINTENDING FRENCH.

The gentry of the island are generally interested in foreign learning and the mission schools are all teaching English, which has, during the last year, taken the place of French as the foreign language taught in the Chinese official school in Kiangchow.

TRIADS IN HOIHOW.

A Rising Threatened.

Capture of Culprits Effectuated.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hoihow, June 9.

The interior of the island is reported quiet, though there are rumours that the Triad Society, in Kwangsi, has sent representatives to Hainan to organize revolutionary societies here.

They seem to be rather active, especially near the eastern coast of the island, and with their organizations come the usual threats against chapels and against foreigners.

They say that they are not prepared for a rising now as they have no arms nor ammunition, but that in the fifth Chinese month, they will have both, and will begin the uprising by attacking the chapels and foreigners in the interior.

A few weeks since a Triad Convoyman near Hoihow was surrounded by soldiers. A number of the men who had met were captured and some of them had incriminating papers. They have since been confined in Kiangchow and some of them will probably be executed. Their capture has had the effect of rendering the members of the movement more cautious in this neighbourhood, and less aggressive throughout the island.

STEARNS' WINE, for debility, emaciation, this and impure blood. Anemic girls improve rapidly.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 13.

Yesterday was Ascension day and the bounds of some of the City parishes were beaten with the accustomed ritual but without the horsemanship that used to be a feature of the processions. With the growth of large-scale Ordnance maps the picturesque custom, with its ceremonial reading of the Gospel under some 'Gospel Oak,' has departed to the limbo where maypoles and mummers repose in oblivion. We are not so publicly pious as we used to be, and Holy-day and holiday do not now bear the same meaning, but I should be sorry to think we are really worse than our fathers.

The day appointed for the King's birthday this year will be at home, June 24; in the Colonies, Nov. 9.

The Japanese loan closed yesterday. Only £5,000,000 was offered in London and only £5,000,000 in New York. In each case it was over-subscribed many times. No doubt a large proportion of the applicants were 'stags,' but it is clearly evident that public confidence is with Japan or the stags would not have dared to stagger.

It is somewhat absurd to prophesy a month ahead and twelve thousand miles away, but I do not believe that the Russians will make any serious stand south or east of Harbin. We are on the verge of a few dull weeks during which the victorious Japanese will be consolidating a fourfold advance, and strengthening the lines of communication. Even though the Russians profit slightly by the delay, they are so completely outclassed, with an inadequate army, practically tied to the end of a long and fragile string, the Siberian Railway, against a foe who can land where and how and when he likes, that even time will prove to be on the side of our gallant allies.

Mr Justice Grantham and a jury have been wading through very muddy waters in the progress of the Sievier case. Sir James Duke had said that the defendant was undesirable as a member of a certain club; he had not said that Sievier had committed murder, or conspired at an equally serious offence—the 'pulling' of a horse in the Derby, but he thought the gentleman, as Dr Johnson once said, 'undecidable' and the jury decided that he was right. For most of us, the one fact that Mr Sievier's presentation at court had been cancelled, would have been sufficient,—and there were others.

Last Saturday one London evening paper had a lurid story from Sutherlandshire of an angle that had carried off a baby from its parents' door-step. The account came in the usual way through one of the press agencies, but most journals fought shy of it. They heard the Bird and Ranting yarn before. The whole thing, like the other made to the corporation of Kilmarnock some time ago, was an impudent hoax. But it succeeded with one of the gravest of our dailies. Yet there are still those who deny the Scots a sense of humour.

Few contemporary lives have been more romantic than that of Sir Henry Morton Stanley. From a labourer's cottage, through the work house, he became successively cabin boy, office boy, soldier, journalist and explorer. In every capacity he was successful. Indeed his iron nerve and ruthless determination would have carried him triumphantly over all obstacles. I do not yet know whether they will lay him in the Abbey beside Livingstone; I believe not, but that National Valhalla enshrines many who have done less for civilization than he.

Fresh from Ireland and the magnificent hospitality there of the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Ormonde, Their Majesties have thrown themselves with fervour into another round of engagements. This year's royal visitor will be the young King of Spain, the royal personage who was actually born a king, his sister stepping down from the throne to make way for him. The Prince and Princess of Wales are also constantly engaged in semi-public functions and in the support of works of charity.

Overheard in the train the other morning—'Who's this Maurice Joki that's just died?' 'Don't know. I haven't seen one of those Japanese wrestlers.'

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE, Cures 'Must be Stearns' and you get the genuine.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May 13.

Yesterday was Ascension day and the bounds of some of the City parishes were beaten with the accustomed ritual but without the horsemanship that used to be a feature of the processions. With the growth of large-scale Ordnance maps the picturesque custom, with its ceremonial reading of the Gospel under some 'Gospel Oak,' has departed to the limbo where maypoles and mummers repose in oblivion. We are not so publicly pious as we used to be, and Holy-day and holiday do not now bear the same meaning, but I should be sorry to think we are really worse than our fathers.

The day appointed for the King's birthday this year will be at home, June 24; in the Colonies, Nov. 9.

The Japanese loan closed yesterday. Only £5,000,000 was offered in London and only £5,000,000 in New York. In each case it was over-subscribed many times. No doubt a large proportion of the applicants were 'stags,' but it is clearly evident that public confidence is with Japan or the stags would not have dared to stagger.

It is somewhat absurd to prophesy a month ahead and twelve thousand miles away, but I do not believe that the Russians will make any serious stand south or east of Harbin. We are on the verge of a few dull weeks during which the victorious Japanese will be consolidating a fourfold advance, and strengthening the lines of communication. Even though the Russians profit slightly by the delay, they are so completely outclassed, with an inadequate army, practically tied to the end of a long and fragile string, the Siberian Railway, against a foe who can land where and how and when he likes, that even time will prove to be on the side of our gallant allies.

Mr Justice Grantham and a jury have been wading through very muddy waters in the progress of the Sievier case. Sir James Duke had said that the defendant was undesirable as a member of a certain club; he had not said that Sievier had committed murder, or conspired at an equally serious offence—the 'pulling' of a horse in the Derby, but he thought the gentleman, as Dr Johnson once said, 'undecidable' and the jury decided that he was right. For most of us, the one fact that Mr Sievier's presentation at court had been cancelled, would have been sufficient,—and there were others.

Last Saturday one London evening paper had a lurid story from Sutherlandshire of an angle that had carried off a baby from its parents' door-step. The account came in the usual way through one of the press agencies, but most journals fought shy of it. They heard the Bird and Ranting yarn before. The whole thing, like the other made to the corporation of Kilmarnock some time ago, was an impudent hoax. But it succeeded with one of the gravest of our dailies. Yet there are still those who deny the Scots a sense of humour.

Few contemporary lives have been more romantic than that of Sir Henry Morton Stanley. From a labourer's cottage, through the work house, he became successively cabin boy, office boy, soldier, journalist and explorer. In every capacity he was successful. Indeed his iron nerve and ruthless determination would have carried him triumphantly over all obstacles. I do not yet know whether they will lay him in the Abbey beside Livingstone; I believe not, but that National Valhalla enshrines many who have done less for civilization than he.

Fresh from Ireland and the magnificent hospitality there of the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Ormonde, Their Majesties have thrown themselves with fervour into another round of engagements. This year's royal visitor will be the young King of Spain, the royal personage who was actually born a king, his sister stepping down from the throne to make way for him. The Prince and Princess of Wales are also constantly engaged in semi-public functions and in the support of works of charity.

Overheard in the train the other morning—'Who's this Maurice Joki that's just died?' 'Don't know. I haven't seen one of those Japanese wrestlers.'

TO-day's Advertisements

The Only Safe Gauge is the

KLINGER REFLEX

WATER GAUGE.

No Boiler should be without it.

As supplied to the British and Foreign NAVIES and LEADING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES all over the World.

For Particulars, apply to

LANE, CHAPFORD & Co., or

Mr D. MACDONALD, Hongkong.

Or to

RICHARD KLINGER & Co.,

65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Hongkong, January 7, 1904. 20-4

TO LET.

No. 7, ORMSBY TERRACE, KOW- LOON.

No. 3, BARROW TERRACE, KOW- LOON.

Apply to

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.
PARIS—J. B. LAFITTE, 10, Boulevard des Capucines, 75001.
NEW YORK—THE CHINESE STEAMSHIP CO., 10, Broadway, N.Y.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. B. LAFITTE, 10, Broadway, N.Y.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, 10, Market Street, Sydney.
CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & CO., 10, Market Street, Colombo.
BATAVIA—H. M. VAN DER BEEK, 10, Market Street, Batavia.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—K. L. & W. L. LAY, 10, Market Street, Singapore.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON, 10, Market Street, Manila.
CHINA—J. B. LAFITTE, 10, Boulevard des Capucines, 75001.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE LINE OF STEAMERS
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
 STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that the above named steamers are being loaded at their risk under the provisions of the Charterparty and that the cargo is to be delivered at the port of destination at the risk of the consignee.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of the month following the date of arrival of the steamer at the port of destination.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER NANKIN.

FROM SINGAPORE AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that the above named steamer is being loaded at their risk under the provisions of the Charterparty and that the cargo is to be delivered at the port of destination at the risk of the consignee.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent. No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 13, 1904. 1107

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Co's Steamship Purser, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., SATURDAY, the 11th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No fire insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 10, 1904. 1093

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Bill Smith.

DEPARTURE from Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m.; Excursion on Sundays at 8.30 a.m.; from Macao week days at about 2 p.m.; Sundays at about 7.30 p.m.

FARE (week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servants) \$3. Return Ticket \$12. 2nd class \$1.

On excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket, including tips and dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin which has accommodation for 2 or more passengers.

What?—At the Western end of Wing Street.

The steamer runs an excursion trip every Sunday. It takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 10, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, September 7, 1903. 1658

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Attention of Advertisers is drawn to the Latest Hours for receiving Advertisements and Corrections to Advertisements.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be sent to this Office not later than 11 a.m. Now Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

G. M. BAIN, CHINA MAIL Office, May, 1904.

Insurance.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO AND LONDON.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.

MARINE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO., Hongkong, April 28, 1904. 1019

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902, £16,373,771.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £2,750,000.

Paid-up Capital £2,887,500 0 0.

Fire Funds £2,887,500 0 0.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept European and Chinese RISKS at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 30, 1903. 1537

FIRMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

STATEMENT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1903.

ASSETS, GOLD, \$5,858,820.37.

NET SURPLUS, GOLD, \$2,165,118.80.

INCOME, GOLD, \$9,470,737.53.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 23, 1904. 562

Intimations.

MARTIN'S SAPIOL-STEEL PILES.

A French Patent for all irregularities. Thousands of Piles have been driven in the last few years in the most difficult circumstances. The system is simple and the results are perfect. The piles are made of steel and are of various sizes. They are driven by a special machine and are of great strength and durability.

No fire insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1904. 1088

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER NANKIN.

FROM SINGAPORE AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that the above named steamer is being loaded at their risk under the provisions of the Charterparty and that the cargo is to be delivered at the port of destination at the risk of the consignee.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent. No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 13, 1904. 1107

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Bill Smith.

DEPARTURE from Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m.; Excursion on Sundays at 8.30 a.m.; from Macao week days at about 2 p.m.; Sundays at about 7.30 p.m.

FARE (week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servants) \$3. Return Ticket \$12. 2nd class \$1.

On excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket, including tips and dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin which has accommodation for 2 or more passengers.

What?—At the Western end of Wing Street.

The steamer runs an excursion trip every Sunday. It takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO., 2nd Floor, 10, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, September 7, 1903. 1658

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Attention of Advertisers is drawn to the Latest Hours for receiving Advertisements and Corrections to Advertisements.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be sent to this Office not later than 11 a.m. Now Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

G. M. BAIN, CHINA MAIL Office, May, 1904.

Banks.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA. ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE ON THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1895.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 5,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Tls. 2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: HANKOW, PEKING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW.

THE BANK PURCHASES and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 Months 3%.

" " " 6 Months 4%.

" " " 12 Months 5%.

H. C. MARSHALL, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 17, 1904. 1970

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 18,000,000.

CAPITAL UNPAID Yen 6,000,000.

RESERVE FUND Yen 9,380,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW, CANTON, SWATOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW.

HONGKONG BRANCH—Interest allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 5% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per annum.

TARO HODSUMI, Manager.

Hongkong, March 11, 1904. 559

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £562,500.

RESERVE FUND, £30,000.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits: For 12 Months 4%.

" " " 6 Months 3 1/2%.

" " " 3 Months 3%.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1904. 234

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.

STERLING RESERVE, £10,000,000.

SILVER RESERVE, £10,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. W. J. Gresson, Esq., N. A. S. Esq., H. W. S. Esq., A. Haupt, Esq., E. Schaubert, Esq., E. Schell, Esq., E. S. Wheeler, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH, Manager.

SHANGHAI—H. M. DEYER, Manager.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months 2 1/2% per cent. per annum.

" " " 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

" " " 12 months 3 1/2% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1904. 68

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1904. 1512

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £324,374.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors: CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq., J. FOCKE, Esq., CHURCHILL, Esq., G. C. MOIR, Esq., CHIEF MANAGER: G. W. F. PLATT.

Interest for 12 months fixed 5%.

Hongkong, February 5, 1904. 117

Banks.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK. PAID-UP CAPITAL, S'hal Tls. 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. M. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency, Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft.

Interest allowed on Current Account: Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE, Manager.

Hongkong, April 12, 1904. 286

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, Yen 5,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Yen 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Anping, Keelung, Tainan, Taipei, Tokyo, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD. Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be learnt on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, February 2, 1904. 216

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS: Gold \$7,992,173.37, about \$1,640,000.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED, Gold \$10,000,000—\$2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADEMERE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT: San Francisco, Washington, Mexico, Manila, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta and Agents all over the world.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL BANKERS: National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., Credit Lyonnais, Dresdner Bank, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, &c.

THE Corporation Transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at rates which may be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, December 12, 1903. 161

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £2,800,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £2,800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £2,800,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4%.

" " " 6 months 3 1/2%.

" " " 3 months 3%.

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1904. 46

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES, Reprinted from 'The China Mail' WITH AN APPENDIX.

To be had at the Office of THE PRESS, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. And Messrs. W. BARNES & Co. Price, 50 Cents.

THE

Bangkok Times.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

And widely circulated in Malaya, Coochin China, the Straits Settlements, and Burma.

A DAILY Newspaper, with a weekly Mail Edition (20 p.).

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DAILY (postage extra), Thais 60 a year.

WEEKLY, including postage, £2 2s. 6d. ADVERTISING RATES: Per inch (8 lines), Thais 2, one insertion; Thais 4, one week; Thais 14, one month; Thais 25, one quarter; Thais 40, one half year; Thais 75, one year.

A UNIQUE FEATURE of the "Bangkok Times" is its Siam version. Thus the advertiser is enabled to talk to the Siamese in their own tongue without knowing one word of it. The "Bangkok Times" doing the translations required.

Literary communications should be addressed to the Editor, Bangkok Times, and not to the Manager. Cheques and Post Office Orders in favour of MANAGER, "Bangkok Times."

Vessels Advertised as Loading

Vessels' Names.	Anchor and No.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons nett.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
-----------------	----------------------	----------	------------------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------	----------

For *Tak Hung*, at 6 p.m., on Friday, the
17th June.

For *MACAO*.—
For *Wingchui*, at 5 p.m., on Friday,
the 17th June.

For *CANTON*.—
For *Honza*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the
17th June.

For *MANILA*.—
For *Zufia*, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the
18th June.

[illegible]

the 18th June.
For **SWATOW, MOY & FOOCHOW** -
For *Hankow*, at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the
18th June.
For **CHINKIANG** -
For *Koubeien*, at 9 p.m. on Sunday,
the 19th June
For **SHANGHAI** -
For *Hangchow*, at 8 p.m. on Saturday,
the 18th June.

... ..

Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a. m.
Registration at 10 a. m.
Registration, with late fine at 10 cents,
up to 10.45 a. m.
Letters at 11 a. m.
Late Letters from 11.00 to 11.20 a. m. Extra
Postage 10 cents.

	Kagoshima	"	20.70	=	=	85	2
	Okinawa	"	69.87	-	-	85	2

which will be closed at: below:

Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.

Registration at 10 a.m.

(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10:15 a.m.)

Letters at 11 a.m.

(Supplementary Mail on basis up to 10:15 a.m. for the departure of Times Mail Extra Postage 15 cents.)

MAILS

REGISTERED MAIL

On New York—	Hongkong	4 p.	29.62	30	82	2
--------------	----------	------	-------	----	----	---

Gradients are moderate over the Coast and light E. winds will be experienced in the Formosa Channel and light W. winds in the northern part of China Sea.

Forecast:—Light W. winds, fine.

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS.—At Kowloon, U.S.S. Pathfinder, Shahzada, Heathburn.

left Yokohama on Friday afternoon,	On demand, 100 100 200 200 100 118	Nemuro ... 5 a. 28.82	—	—	8	1
	30 daylight (admiral's paper)	20 21	—	—	11	4

Barometer	82	81	80
Temperature	81	82	82
Humidity	—	—	—
Direction of	—	—	—
Wind	5	3	2
Force	0	0	0
Weather	—	0.7	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 14th....	—
Lowest open air temperature on the 14th....	—

left Sydney on the 4th June, and is	ter Police basin at 11th St and during	Gutslaff ...	29.79	68	95	NZ	4
-------------------------------------	--	--------------	-------	----	----	----	---

New Malwa credit,	900
Allowance, Toels,	—
Last Year,	1030/106
Allowance Toels,	—
Old Malwa credit,	1090/12
Allowance, Toels,	—
Persian, Oily, cash,	—
Allowance, Toels,	—
Persian Paper tied,	750/900
Allowance, Toels,	—

Mean	Height.	Mean	Height.	Malato	—	—	—	—	—				
Singapore	for this	port on the 10th	Year	Mean	Height.	Mean	Height.	Malato	—	—	—	—	—

Do.	Do.	4 p.m.	79
Do.	Maximum	85
Do.	Minimum over night		78

dis-
Con-
STEARNS' WINE, for children,
 palatable, they take it without call-
 ing it medicine.

Learn Shorthand at Home

[illegible]

June 16, 1904.

	Amount	Vat	Interest	Quotation
--	--------	-----	----------	-----------

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, No. 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong

122